

and chronic constipation; effective as an alterative and tonic medicine which improves the appetite and general condition; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for jaded nerves, mental exhaustion, and sick or nervous headache.

Misbranding of the Prescription Number 3566 was alleged for the reason that certain statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for disorders of the kidneys, bladder and backache trouble; effective as a treatment for preliminary disorders leading to acute and chronic diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder, uric acid, gravel or stone in the bladder, retention of urine, pain in urinating, thick, sluggish or scanty urine, irritation, inflammation or catarrh of the bladder, pain in the urethra, diabetes, and gout.

Misbranding of the rheumatic elixir was alleged for the reason that certain statements on the bottle and carton labels falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism and acute, chronic, inflammatory or sciatic pains, gout, lumbago, and inflammation of the joints; and effective as a treatment for gout, lumbago, kidney ailments of certain kinds, and inflammation of the joints.

Misbranding of the Antiseptine powder was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Antiseptine * * * Antiseptic * * * Directions * * * Increase or diminish according to conditions", borne on the label, were false and misleading, since the article was not an antiseptic when used as directed; and for the further reason that certain statements appearing on the labels of the boxes falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a relief for irritation and soreness of unhealthy and diseased mucous membranes; effective as a remedy for such ailments as catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat, tonsillitis, prickly heat, hives, sunburn, eczema, pruritus, pruritus vulvae, and pruritus ani; effective to reduce temperature; and effective as a treatment for typhoid, pneumonia, scarlet fever, chicken pox, and measles; effective for gastric and intestinal irrigation; and effective as a treatment and remedy for internal hemorrhoids, cystitis, nose and throat irritations, leucorrhea, and vaginal irritation.

On April 17, 1933, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

20883. Misbranding of Ballard's Golden oil. U. S. v. Isaac A. Ballard (Ballard Golden Oil Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 29388. I. S. nos. 38825, 39084.)

Examination of the drug preparation Ballard's Golden oil disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle labels, wrappers, and circulars.

On March 3, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States an information against Isaac A. Ballard, trading as Ballard Golden Oil Co., Old Town, Maine, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, between the dates of February 17, 1931 and January 30, 1932, from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of Ballard's Golden oil that was misbranded.

An analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of linseed oil (96 percent) containing small proportions of volatile oils including peppermint oil, cedar oil, organum oil, camphor and methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing on the bottle label, wrapper, and circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a relief for croup, colic, asthma, common sore throat, whooping cough, muscular rheumatism, lame back, chilblains, fresh wounds, and external pains; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for croup, common sore throat, colic, muscular rheumatism; effective as a foe to inflammation, and effective as an emergency remedy for loosening and healing qualities in ailments of children.

On March 29, 1933, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*